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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2014-56

Etoxazole

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) is proposing to establish maximum residue limits (MRLs) for etoxazole on peppers and eggplants (crop subgroup 8-09B); cucurbit vegetables (crop group 9); stone fruits (crop group 12-09); caneberries (crop subgroup 13-07A); small fruits, vine climbing, except fuzzy kiwifruits (crop subgroup 13-07F); low growing berries (crop subgroup 13-07G); hops; mint; tea; tomatoes; and tropical fruit (avocado, papaya, star apple, black sapote, mango, sapodilla, canistel, mamey sapote) to permit the import and sale of foods containing such residues.

Etoxazole is a miticide that is not currently registered for food use in Canada.

The PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported food commodities when etoxazole is used according to label directions in the exporting country. The Agency must also determine that such residues will not be a concern to human health and is proposing to legally establish corresponding MRLs on imported commodities. An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Details regarding the registration can be found in the corresponding Evaluation Reports that are available in the Pesticides and Pest Management section Health Canada's website, under Public Registry, Pesticide Product Information Database.[1]

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for etoxazole is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps).

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs for etoxazole are as follows.

[1] The relevant report can be accessed by selecting the Applications Historical and opening the Evaluation Reports found under Application Number 2011-2152.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Etoxazole

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Etoxazole	2-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-4-[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-ethoxyphenyl]-4,5-dihydrooxazole	20	Peppermint oil; spearmint oil
		15	Peppermint tops; spearmint tops; tea (dried leaves)
		7.0	Hops (dried)
		1.5	Caneberries (Crop Subgroup 13-07A)
		1.0	Stone fruits (Crop Group 12-09), except plums
		0.5	Small fruits vine climbing, except fuzzy kiwifruits (Crop Subgroup 13-07F)[2]; low growing berries (Crop Subgroup 13-07G)[3]
		0.2	Peppers and eggplants (Crop Subgroup 8-09B); melons (Crop Subgroup 9A); avocadoes; black sapotes, canistels; mamey sapotes; mangoes; papayas, sapodillas, star apple; tomatoes
		0.15	Plums
		0.02	Squash and cucumbers (Crop Subgroup 9B)

[1] ppm = parts per million

[2] The proposed MRL for Crop Subgroup 13-07F is to replace the established MRL of 0.5 ppm on grape.

[3] The proposed MRL for Crop Subgroup13-07G is to replace the established MRL of 0.5 ppm on strawberry.

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

The MRLs proposed for etoxazole in Canada are the same as corresponding American tolerances. American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide, except for peppermint and spearmint tops. The proposed Canadian MRL for peppermint and spearmint tops is the same as the corresponding Codex MRL.[2] A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Peppermint tops; spearmint tops	15	10	15
Hops	7.0	7.0	15

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for etoxazole up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[2] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.